JANUARY. 1781. THE NUMB. 2640.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,
AND
WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1781.

JOHN KEAN,
At the sign of the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the north side of Market-street, just opposite the Meal-market,
Is now opening a large and fresh assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Which he proposes to sell, Wholesale and Retail, on the lowest Terms, viz.

BLUE, buff, purple, scarlet and light coloured superfine broadcloths.
Brown, blue, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured second cloths.
Buff, white and scarlet cassimers.
Purple, and a variety of spotted and blue forest cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth-coloured and white plush.
Crimson, and a variety of spotted, brown, claret coloured and black velvets, plain and cut.
Brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple corduroys.
Black everlastings.
Serge denims.
Serge de jean.
Prunellas.
Durons.
Minorca serges.
A variety of corded and plain worsteds, suitable for gentlemens jackets and breeches.
Corded dimities.
White, brown, olive and blue serges.
Corded, plain and spotted callimancoes, of various colours.
A beautiful assortment of chintz and calicoes.
Marseilles quilting.
Blue, straw, white, brown, and changeable mantuas.
Black sattin and modes.
Coarse and fine cambricks and lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton handkerchiefs of different patterns and colours.
Beautiful tiffany handkerchiefs.
Irish, Dutch and French linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Russia sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White sheeting.
Flowered and millnet lawns.
Millnet lawn handkerchiefs.
Striped, and striped and spotted bordered, blue, green, brown and crimson, ell-wide persians.
White and crimson sarsnets.
Sewing silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour and fineness.
Plain and striped fine and coarse muslins.
Ladies cotton hose.
Silk stockings and mitts.
Purple gloves and mitts.
Twist of different colours.
Furniture check.
Mens coarse hose and mitts.
Small milled hose.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian poplins, &c.
Plated and gilded buttons.
Penknives.
Taylors and small scissars.
Paper and japanned snuff-boxes.
Buckle brushes.
Hanover laces.
Tapes and bobbins.
Quality and coat binding.
Razors of the first quality, in cases, with straps, &c.
Tully garters.
Writing-paper.
Brass cocks.
Watch chrystals & springs.
Brass nails.
Crooked combs.
Horn spoons.
Black and white narrow & broad lace.
Bengals and ginghams.
An assortment of ribbands.
Hyson and bohea tea of the first quality.
A few hogsheads of claret.
Claret in bottles.
Pots and skillets.
Cart-boxes.
Window-weights.
Bake-stones, &c.

ALSO,
Some hogsheads of extraordinary indigo, with numberless other articles, too tedious to mention.

Said KEAN begs leave to render his grateful acknowledgments to those, who have been so kind as to favour him with their custom; and hopes, that an unremitting vigilance and care will make it their interest and inclination to continue their favours. To those who have not experienced the cheapness and goodness of his wares, he holds forth the most cordial invitation, and wishes to convince them of the truth he asserts, rather by their own judgment, than by long ostentatious promises.

Just published and sold by the Printers hereof,
POOR RICHARD's
ALMANACK
For the YEAR 1781.

FOR SALE,
BY
EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW,
In Third-street, between Arch and Race streets,
A quantity of Imported HIDES, of an excellent quality; a quantity of Dressed CALF-SKINS and DEER-SKINS; and a few barrels of TANNERS and LINSEED OIL.

A neat Assortment of CALICOES,
And a Parcel of COARSE LINENS,
Just imported for Sale, per the Brig Patty, Captain Reed, from L'Orient, by
JOHN WOODWARD,
In Front-street, near Walnut-street.

BILLS of EXCHANGE,
On France or Holland,
TO BE SOLD,
For Specie or Continental Currency.
Apply to
WILLIAM TURNBULL, & Co.
At their Store, on Plumstead's Wharff.
Where may also be had a general Assortment of European GOODS, by the Piece or Package.

TO BE SOLD,
A GRIST MILL, with two pair of stones, plantation and tract of land, situate in Pilesgrove township, in the State of New-Jersey, containing 130 acres. Also one other messuage or tenement and tract of land, adjoining the above, containing 45 acres. The whole is in good order. For terms apply to PHILIP ULRICK, living on the premises.

CAME to the plantation of Abraham Lettens, on Ridge road, on the 15th of December last, a dark brown COW, with some white on her belly and tail, the right ear slit, and two pieces cut out of the left. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. NICHOLAS SMITH.

Philadelphia, January 7, 1781.
Just PUBLISHED and to be SOLD, by,
FRANCIS BAILEY,
THE
Continental POCKET ALMANAC,
For the year of our Lord 1781:
CONTAINING, besides the tables common in an Almanac, a representation of the figures of the Devil and General Arnold, as paraded through the streets, September 30, 1780; —The scale of depreciation as fixed by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania; —Lists of the Members of Congress, and of the Civil Officers of this State.

To ALL whom it may Concern.

State of New-Jersey, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, innholder, in Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Thursday, the 25th day of January next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of James Randolph, and Moses Robins (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Brunswick, Joshua Wooding, late master, lately cast on shore near Barnegat; —Of John Plowman (who as well, &c.) against a certain schooner called the General Clinton, lately commanded by Benjamin Galloway; —Of Samuel Bigelow and Samuel Allen (who as well, &c.) against a certain vessel or brig called the Dove, taken at sea on her voyage from Tortola to New-York, George Hannel, late master; —Of Adam Hyler (who as well, &c.) against a certain sloop or vessel called the Susannah, lately taken by said Adam Hyler, on the south side of Staten-Island, near Prince's bay; with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoe: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, and their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, should not be condemned to the several captors thereof, and decrees thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Haddonfield, Dec. 20, 1780.

AT the same time and place will be tried, the schooner Flying-Fish and the schooner Saturday-Night, lately captured at sea by David Stevens; and also the schooner John and sloop Catharine, lately taken by Joshua Studson (heretofore advertised) all adjourned over for trial at the last Court of Admiralty.

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

For SALE,
A genteel three Story BRICK HOUSE,
In ARCH-STREET,
The third door from the corner of Fifth-street.
For particulars, apply to
BENJAMIN DAVIS, junior.

A SUPPLEMENT to an Act, intitled "An Act for funding and redeeming the Bills of Credit of the United States of America, and for providing means to bring the present War to an happy conclusion."

SECTION 1. WHEREAS it is the duty of the Representatives of the Freemen of this State, to provide adequate funds for redeeming and cancelling the eighth part of the new Bills of Credit, emitted or to be emitted by Congress, in consequence of their Act of the eighteenth day of March last, amounting to one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of the value of four shillings and six-pence sterling each, or so many thereof as may be issued, together with the interest thereon, to accrue as mentioned in the Act to which this Act is a Supplement: Therefore,

Sect. 2. Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the sum of ninety-three thousand six hundred and forty pounds ten shillings shall be raised, levied and paid in each and every of the next six succeeding years, on the persons and estates of the inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia, and the several Counties of this State, in the proportion and manner following; that is to say, the City and County of Philadelphia, thirty-one thousand and twenty-three pounds fifteen shillings; the County of Bucks, six thousand one hundred and thirty-five pounds fifteen shillings; the County of Chester, nine thousand eight hundred and forty-nine pounds fifteen shillings; the County of Lancaster, thirteen thousand three hundred and thirty pounds seventeen shillings and six-pence; the County of York, seven thousand four hundred and twenty-eight pounds; the County of Cumberland, six thousand nine hundred and eighty pounds twelve shillings and six-pence; the County of Berks, six thousand seven hundred and four pounds twelve shillings and six-pence; the County of Northampton, three thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine pounds ten shillings; the County of Bedford, two thousand one hundred and fifteen pounds fifteen shillings; the County of Northumberland, three thousand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds two shillings and six-pence; and the county of Westmoreland, two thousand six hundred and thirteen pounds fifteen shillings; amounting in the whole to five hundred and sixty-one thousand eight hundred and forty-three pounds; to be cancelled and destroyed at such times as the General Assembly of this State shall hereafter direct.

Sect. 3. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Act intitled, "An Act to raise the supplies for the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine," passed on the third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine; and the Act intitled, "An Act for raising the additional sum of five millions seven hundred thousand dollars for the current year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine," passed the tenth day of October in said year, and every clause and thing in the said Acts contained, shall be in force, and shall be extended and applied to the raising, levying, collecting and paying the taxes or sums of money hereby directed to be levied and paid, as fully as if said Acts were herein inserted, except only where the former is amended, supplied or altered by the latter, or either of the said Acts are amended, supplied or altered by this Act.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every single freeman, who, at the time of assessing any tax required by this Act, is of the age of twenty one years or upwards, and has been out of his apprenticeship or servitude for the space of six months, shall be assessed any sum not exceeding Three Pounds, nor less than One Pound, by the Township, Ward or District Assessors and two Freeholders; any thing in the Acts above mentioned to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Sect. 5. AND WHEREAS divers owners of lands whereon improvements have been made, and of tenements, may not reside in the County or District where such lands or tenements are situate, whereby it may be difficult to collect the taxes assessed on such real estate: For remedy whereof,

Sect. 6. Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the tenant or tenants, or other person residing on or occupying such real estate, his, her and their goods and chattels, as well as the lands, goods and chattels of the owner or owners thereof, shall be liable to be distrained to satisfy the said taxes or any of them. And in case the tenant or tenants, or other person or persons residing on or occupying such real estate, shall pay any tax laid thereon by virtue of this Act, or shall be distrained to satisfy such tax, such tenant or tenants may retain the same out of the rent by him, her or them payable for such estate to the landlord; or the said tenant or tenants, or other occupier or occupiers of such estate, shall recover the same with costs of suit of the owner of such estate, by action of debt, if under five pounds, in a summary way, in like manner as small debts are recoverable, but if the same exceed five pounds, in any Court of Common Pleas.

Sect. 7. Provided always, That nothing in the foregoing section shall in any manner alter any contract made between any landlord and tenant concerning the payment of taxes.

Sect. 8. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the eighteenth section of the Act intitled, "An Act for raising the additional sum of five millions seven hundred thousand dollars for the current year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine," passed on the tenth day of October in said year, obliging tenants holding under

eaſes made before the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſeven, whereby the rent has been reſerved in current money, to pay over and above ſaid rent all taxes on their holding, ſhall not be extended to the paying the taxes herein directed to be levied and paid.

Sect. 9. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the office and duty of City and County Aſſeſſors ſhall hereafter ceaſe, and the Commiſſioners of the City and Counties of this State ſhall do and perform the ſeveral duties heretofore done and performed by the ſaid City and County Aſſeſſors, any Law of this Commonwealth to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Sect. 10. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the time the Commiſſioners ſhall meet in the City and Counties of this State to iſſue their warrants in purſuance of this Act to the Ward, Diſtrict and Township Aſſeſſors, ſhall be on the firſt Tueſday in Auguſt annually.

Sect. 11. AND WHEREAS it is highly neceſſary that the Bills of Credit emitted, or that ſhall hereafter be emitted by Congreſs, according to their Act of the eighteenth day of March laſt, as the quota of this State, ſhould be made legal tender in all payments whatſoever:

Sect. 12. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Bills, emitted or iſſued as the quota of this State in manner aforeſaid, ſhall hereafter be current money in this State, and legal tender to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever, according to the ſums mentioned or expreſſed in the ſaid Bills; that is to ſay, every dollar of the ſaid Bills ſhall be of the value of one Spaniſh milled ſilver dollar, weighing ſeventeen penny weight and ſix grains; and eight dollars of the ſaid Bills ſhall be equal in value to one gold half johannes of Portugal, weighing nine penny-weight; and in the like proportion for all other gold or ſilver coin; and every tender and payment in the ſaid NEW Bills is hereby declared to be good to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever, any contract, agreement or bargain between parties, to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Sect. 13. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons, bodies politic and corporate, from and after the paſſing of this Act, ſhall refuſe to receive any of the ſaid Bills of Credit, when tendered in payment of any debt or demand whatſoever, provided the whole of ſuch debt or demand be ſo tendered, ſuch perſon or perſons, bodies politic and corporate, ſo refuſing, ſhall be for ever barred from ſuing for or recovering the ſame before any Judge, or in any Court of this State.

Sect. 14. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon whatſoever ſhall, after the paſſing of this Act, refuſe to take and receive any of the bills of credit aforeſaid, in payment for any live ſtock, neceſſary of life, commodity, manufacture, article or goods whatſoever, which he or ſhe ſhall ſell, or expoſe to ſale or offer the ſame for a leſs price or ſmaller ſum of money to be paid in gold or ſilver than in the bills of credit emitted as aforeſaid, or that ſhall give or receive a greater nominal ſum of ſaid NEW bills of credit for a leſs in gold or ſilver, every ſuch perſon, being thereof legally convicted in any Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace in this State, ſhall, for the firſt offence, forfeit and pay double the value of the article or articles ſo ſold or expoſed to ſale; one moiety thereof to the perſon or perſons giving information of the ſame and proſecuting the offender to conviction, and the other moiety for the uſe of the poor of the City, Diſtrict or Townſhip, where the offence ſhall be committed; and for the ſecond offence ſhall ſuffer impriſonment during the preſent war, and forfeit to the Commonwealth one half of his or her lands and tenements, goods and chattels.

Sect. 15. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the party giving information as aforeſaid ſhall be admitted as a competent witneſs in all caſes on the trial of offenders againſt this Act, any law, cuſtom or uſage to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding

Signed by order of the Houſe,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

SAMUEL STERETT,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

REASONS on behalf of the Reſolves of Congreſs of March 18th, 1780.

IT was neceſſary for the Congreſs to put themſelves in a condition to defray the public expences. They found their currency ſo depreciated, and ſo rapidly depreciating, that a further emiſſion, ſufficient to diſcharge the public expences for another year, would have probably depreciated it to two hundred for one, that no body would have taken it at any rate. It was abſolutely neceſſary then to ſtop emitting. Yet it was neceſſary to have an army to ſave their cities from the fire, and their citizens from the ſword. That army muſt be fed, cloathed, paid and armed, and other expences muſt be defrayed. It was become neceſſary, therefore, at this time, to call in their paper; for there is no nation that is able to carry on war by the taxes which can be raiſed within the year. But I am far from thinking that this neceſſity was the cauſe of their calling it in at a depreciated value, becauſe I am well convinced that they would have called it in at a depreciated value, if the Britiſh fleet and army had been withdrawn from the United States, and a general peace had been concluded. My reaſon for this belief is the evident injuſtice of calling it in at its nominal value—a ſilver dollar for a paper one. The public has its rights, as well as individuals theirs, and every individual has his ſhare in the rights of the public. Juſtice is due to the body politic as well as to the poſſeſſor of the bills, and to have paid off the bills at their nominal value would have wronged the body politic of thirty-nine dollars in every forty, as really as if forty dollars had been paid for one, at the firſt emiſſion in 1775, when each paper dollar was worth and would fetch a ſilver dollar.

Ought the Congreſs to pay two hundred millions of ſilver dollars for the two hundred millions of paper dollars that are abroad? I preſume your Excellency will not think that they ought; becauſe I have never met with any man in America or Europe that was of that opinion. All agree that Congreſs ought to redeem it at a depreciated value. The only queſtion then is, At what depreciation? Shall it be ſeventy-five, forty, thirty, twenty, ten, or five for one? After it is once admitted that it ought to be redeemed at a leſs value than the nominal value, the queſtion ariſes, at what value? What rule? I anſwer, there is no other rule of juſtice than the current value. The value at which it generally paſſes from man to man. The Congreſs have ſet it at forty for one. And they are the beſt judges of this, as they repreſent all parts of the continent where the paper circulated.

I think there can be little need of illuſtration, but two or three examples may make my meaning more obvious. A farmer has now four thouſand dollars for a pair of oxen he ſells to a Commiſſary to ſubſiſt the army: When the money was iſſued in 1775, he would have been glad to have taken one hundred dollars. A labourer has now twenty dollars a day for his work; five years ago he would have been rejoiced to have received half a dollar. The ſame with the artizan, merchant and all others, but thoſe who have fixed ſalaries and money at intereſt. Moſt of theſe perſons would be willing to take hard money for his work and his produce, at the rate he did ſix years ago. Where is the reaſon then that Congreſs ſhould pay them forty times as much as they take of their neighbours in private life?

The amount of the ordinary commerce, external and internal of a ſociety, may be computed at a fixed ſum.—A certain ſum of money is neceſſary to circulate amongſt the ſociety, in order to carry on their buſineſs. This preciſe ſum is diſcoverable by calculation, and reducible to certainty. You may emit paper or any other currency for this purpoſe, until you reach this rule, and it will not depreciate,---after you exceed this rule it will depreciate, and no power, or act of legiſlature hitherto invented can prevent it.---In the caſe of paper, if you go on emitting forever, the whole maſs will be worth no more than that was which was emitted within the rule. When the paper therefore comes to be redeemed, this is the only rule of juſtice for the redemption of it. The Congreſs have fixed five millions for this rule; whether this is mathematically exact, I am not able to ſay. Whether it is a million too little, or too much, I know not; but they are the beſt judges: And by the account of the money being at ſeventy for one, and bills of Exchange at fifty-five for one, it looks as if five millions was too high a ſum, rather than too ſmall. It will be ſaid that the faith of ſociety ought to be ſacred, and the Congreſs have pledged the public faith for the redemption of the bills at the value on the face of them. I agree that the public faith ought to be ſacred. But who is it that hath violated this faith? Is it not every man who has demanded more paper money for his labour or goods than they were worth in ſilver? The public faith, in the ſenſe theſe words are here uſed, would require that Congreſs ſhould make up to every man, who, for five years paſt, has paid more in paper money for any thing he purchaſed, than he could have had it for in ſilver. The public faith is no more pledged to the preſent poſſeſſor of the bills, than it is to every man through whoſe hands they have paſſed at a leſs value than the nominal value. So that, according to this doctrine, Congreſs would have two hundred millions to pay to the preſent poſſeſſors of the bills, and to make up to every man through whoſe hands they have paſſed, the difference at which they paſſed between them and ſilver.

It ſhould be conſidered that every man, whether native or foreigner, that receives or pays this money at a leſs value than the nominal value, breaks this faith: For the ſocial compact being between the whole and every individual, and between every individual and the whole, every individual, native or foreigner, who uſes this paper, is as much bound by the public faith to uſe it according to the tenor of its emiſſion as Congreſs are; and Congreſs has as good right to reproach every individual, who now demands more paper for his goods than ſilver, with a breach of the public faith, as he has to reproach the public or their repreſentatives. This public faith is in the nature of a mutual covenant, and he that would claim a benefit under it, ought to be careful in firſt fulfilling his part of it. When Congreſs iſſued their bills, declaring them in effect to be equal to ſilver, they unqueſtionably intended they ſhould be ſo conſidered, and that they ſhould be received accordingly; the people or individuals covenanted in effect to receive them at their nominal value in ſuch caſe agreed, and Congreſs in ſuch caſe agreed on their part to redeem them at the ſame rate. This ſeems to be a fair and plain conſtruction of this covenant or public faith, and none other I think can be made that will not degenerate into an unconſcionable contract, and ſo deſtroy itſelf. Can it be ſuppoſed that Congreſs ever intended, that if the time ſhould come when the individual refuſed to accept and receive their bills at their nominal value, and demanded and actually received them at a leſs value, that, in that caſe, the individual ſhould be intitled to demand and receive of the public, for thoſe very bills, ſilver equal to the nominal value? The conſideration is, in fact, made by the public at the very inſtant the individual receives the bills at a diſcount: And there is a tacit and implied agreement, ſpringing from the principles of natural juſtice or equity, between the public and the individual, That, as the latter has not given to the former a conſideration equal to the nominal value of the bills, ſo, in fact, the public ſhall not be held to pay the nominal value in ſilver to the individual. Suppoſe it otherwiſe, and how will the matter ſtand? The public offers to an individual a bill whoſe nominal value is, for example, forty dollars, in lieu of forty ſilver dollars. The individual ſays, I eſteem it of no more value than one ſilver dollar, and the public pays it him at that value; yet he comes the next day, when the bills may be payable, and demands of the public forty ſilver dollars in exchange for it: And why? Becauſe the bill purports, on the face of it, to be equal to forty ſilver dollars. The anſwer is equally obvious with the injuſtice of the demand. Upon the whole, as the depreciation crept in gradually, and was unavoidable, all reproaches of a breach of public faith ought to be laid aſide; and the only proper enquiry now really is, what is the paper honeſtly worth? What will it fetch at market? And this is the only juſt rule of redemption.

No general diſtinction can be made between natives and foreigners, for not to mention that this would open a door to numberleſs frauds, I think that foreigners, when they come to trade with a nation, make themſelves temporary citizens, and tacitly conſent to be bound by the ſame laws. And it will be found that foreigners have had quite as much to do in depreciating this money in proportion, as natives, and that they have been in proportion much leſs ſufferers by it. I might go further and ſay that they have been, in proportion, greater gainers by it, without ſuffering any conſiderable ſhare of the loſs.

The paper bills out of America are next to nothing. I have no reaſon to think there are ten thouſand dollars in all Europe. Indeed I do not know of one thouſand.

The Agents in America of merchants in Europe have laid out their paper bills in lands, or in indigo, rice, tobacco, wheat, flour &c. in ſhort, in the produce of the country. This produce they have ſhipped to Europe—ſold to the King's ſhips, and received bills of exchange, or ſhipped to the Weſt-India iſlands, where they have procured them caſh or bills of exchange. The ſurplus they have put into the Loan-Office, from time to time, for Loan-Offices have been open all along from 1776 to this time. Whenever any perſon lent paper bills to the public and took Loan Office Certificates, he would have been glad to have taken ſilver in exchange for the bills at their then depreciated value. Why ſhould he not be willing now? Thoſe who lent paper when two paper dollars were worth one in ſilver will have one for two

Thoſe who lent when forty were worth one will have one for forty—And thoſe who lent when paper was as good as ſilver will have dollar for dollar.

In the late province of Maſſachuſetts-bay, from the years 1745, to 1750, there was a full experience of the operations of our paper money. The province engaged in expenſive expeditions againſt Louiſburgh and Canada, which occaſioned a too plentiful emiſſion of paper money; in conſequence of which it depreciated to ſeven and a half for one. In 1750 the Britiſh Parliament granted a ſum of money to the province to reimburſe it, for what it had expended more than its proportion in the general expence of the Empire. This ſum was brought over to Boſton in ſilver and gold, and the legiſlature determined to redeem all their paper with it at the depreciated value. There was a ſimilar alarm at firſt, and before the matter was underſtood, but after the people had come to think upon it, all were ſatisfied to receive ſilver at 50 ſhillings an ounce, although the face of the bills promiſed an ounce of ſilver for every ſix ſhillings and eight-pence.

It has been aſked, are theſe proceedings of Congreſs proper to give credit to the United States—to in pire confidence in their promiſes, and to invite the European nations to partake the riſks of trade to their ſhores?

I anſwer, they are proper for theſe ends, and I further think them the only meaſures that ever could acquire credit and confidence to the United States. I know of no other juſt foundation of confidence in men, or bodies of men, than their underſtanding and their integrity; and Congreſs have manifeſted to all the world by their plan, that they underſtand the nature of their paper currency, that its fluctuation has been the grand obſtacle to their credit, and that it was neceſſary to draw it to a concluſion, in order to introduce a more ſteady ſtandard of commerce. That, to this end, the repeal of their laws which made the paper a tender, and giving a free circulation to ſilver and gold were neceſſary—They have further manifeſted by their reſolutions, that they are fully poſſeſſed of the only principle there is in the nature of things, for doing juſtice in this buſineſs to the public and to individuals, to natives and to foreigners. And that they are ſufficiently poſſeſſed of the confidence of the people, and there is a ſufficient vigour in their government to carry it into execution.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

The following has ſo near an affinity to the caſe of George III. and what were once called his colonies, that it may deſerve a place in your Gazette.

WHEN the barbarities of Nero had cauſed a revolt of the weſt of Germany, this Emperor, ready to march againſt the rebels with a powerful army, conſulted Appollonius. Theſe people are brave, warlike and numerous, ſaid the philoſopher; if you mean to bring them under your authority, and to have their obedience laſting, treat them with mildneſs; remove their governors who have oppreſſed them; proclaim yourſelf by favours, and not in taking vengeance; but if you prefer the part of ſeverity, do not exerciſe it by halves; provide yourſelf with gibbets, with wheels, with lighted torches; cauſe yourſelf to be followed with an army of executioners. If, contrary to all appearance, after ten years war, they bend under the yoke, load them more and more; make them all ſlaves; give their lands and their bodies to your ſoldiery; cruſh them with taxes; build citadels; force the inhabitants to labour in the mines, on the highways, in making aquaducts; let the magiſtrates have the ſword continually over him, that ſhall dare to make the leaſt complaint; tranſport them far from their dwellings; take care that they do not find themſelves in plenty; and, when you ſhall have accompliſhed the ruin and entire depopulation of this fine country, you will be wholly maſter of it.——The Tyrant choſe the laſt part.

TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLIC AUCTION,
At the houſe late of JOSEPH STANSBURY, in Front-ſtreet, on THURSDAY, the 18th Inſtant,

A ſmall Collection of valuable BOOKS.

Amongſt which are the WORKS of

CHENSTONE,	DRYDEN,
HERVEY,	ROLLIN,
SWIFT,	YOUNG,
SHAKESPEAR,	SPENCER,
ROWE,	DODSLEY's Collection,
THOMSON,	Dictionary of Arts, &c. &c.

Alſo a few TRINKETS,

Conſiſting of Rings, Seals, Ear-rings, Candle and Pocket Screens, a neat Pocket Level, Martin's Pocket Steel-yard for weighing Gold, and an Alarm Bed Side Clock.

¶tw. JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

N. B. The Sale to begin at Ten in the Morning, and continue until One o'Clock, and in the Afternoon from Three to Six o'Clock.

To Be SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Cheſter town, Kent county, Maryland, with the HOUSES thereunto belonging, conſiſting of a large convenient Dwelling-Houſe, Store Houſe, and Granary adjoining, with Cellars under the whole; alſo a good Stable, Chaiſe-Houſe, Meat-Houſe, and ſeveral other neceſſary Improvements, pleaſantly ſituated in the moſt public part of the town, and as good a ſtand as any in the place for mercantile buſineſs. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes. ¶ JOHN LORAIN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near the ſign of Robin-Hood, in the Northern Liberties, A Dark Brown COW, has ſome white between her horns, the points of which are ſawed off, white under her belly, and at the end of her tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ ZELL WAGGONER.

CAME to the plantation of Thomas Greſwold, in Turner's lane, a roan HORSE, near 16 hands high, no brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

¶ THOMAS GRESWOLD.

BALTIMORE, January 9.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, dated the 3d ult.

"I am informed by a gentleman juſt arrived from London, and who ſaw Preſident Laurence a few days before he came away, that that gentleman was confined very cloſe to an apartment 12 feet ſquare, in which there was a centinel, and a yeoman of the guard. His black ſervant was allowed to attend him. None others had been permitted to ſpeak with him, except his ſon, and Mr. Manning, in company with an officer, for half an hour.

"The Portugueſe and Engliſh are not on the beſt footing, the former having refuſed Commodore Johnſtone leave to fit out ſome veſſels at Liſbon.

"The enemy's ſucceſs at Camden had reached London. If we may judge from the late news-papers from thence, the idea of ſubduing America hardly exiſts; tho' it appears more troops are going out, and it is ſaid Sir Hugh Palliſer is to command the fleet at New-York.

"We have letters from Holland as late as the firſt of November. Some people there think there is great probability of a war, that is if the confederacy of the Northern Powers is firmly agreed to.

"The Experiment, of 50 guns, and the Sybil, of 36 guns, (French Men of War) lately arrived here from the French Iſlands, with a fleet, and took back another of 40 odd ſail."

A few days ago the ſloop Porpoiſe, of 10 guns, and an armed barge, under the command of Colonel John Stewart, (who hath ſignalized himſelf for his intrepidity on various occaſions) went down the bay, in queſt of the enemy's picaroons, which have long, with impunity, infeſted Cheſapeake. We have not yet obtained the particulars of the Colonel's operations; but we are aſſured, that a ſmall privateer, belonging to New-York, of 4 carriage and 6 ſwivel guns, hath been captured, after a ſharp conflict, by Capt. Revelly, and company, whom the Colonel detached, in the barge, to attack her, as ſhe lay in ſhore, out of the reach of the Porpoiſe's guns.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 17.

In CONGRESS, *January 5th*, 1781.

The Committee, to whom were referred the letter of Abraham Skinner, Commiſſary-General of priſoners, and other papers relative to the treatment of priſoners in the hands of the enemy, delivered in a report; as follows,

"That, notwithſtanding every effort of Congreſs to obtain for our people, priſoners in the hands of the enemy, that treatment which humanity alone ſhould have dictated, the Britiſh commander, unmindful of the tenderneſs exerciſed towards their men, priſoners in our hands, and regardleſs of the practice of civilized nations, has perſiſted in treating our people, priſoners to them, with every ſpecies of inſult, outrage and cruelty. Officers and men are indiſcriminately thrown into the holds of priſon-ſhips and into loathſome dungeons, and there deprived of fuel and the common neceſſaries of life, by which means many of the citizens of theſe ſtates have been compelled to enter into their ſervice, to avoid thoſe diſtreſſes which a conduct ſo contrary to the law of nations had brought upon them. Our ſeamen taken upon the American coaſt have been ſent to Great-Britain, or other parts beyond ſeas, to prevent their being exchanged, or to force them to take arms againſt their country: that, in the opinion of the Committee, an exerciſe of the law of retaliation has become neceſſary, as a juſtice due to thoſe citizens of America, whom the fortune of war has thrown into the power of our enemy:" whereupon

Reſolved, That copies of the letter of Mr. A. Skinner, and the other papers referred, be tranſmitted to the Commander in Chief, and that he be directed to enquire into the manner in which our people, who are priſoners, are treated by the enemy, and that he give immediate orders to the commanding officers at the different poſts to take particular care that the Britiſh priſoners receive the ſame allowance and treatment, in every reſpect, as our people, who are priſoners, receive from the enemy.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the reſpective executives to take effectual meaſures for carrying into execution the act of Congreſs of January 13th, 1780, reſpecting priſoners taken by the citizens, troops or ſhips of particular ſtates:

That the Board of Admiralty iſſue orders not to exchange any Britiſh ſea officers or ſeamen, until the enemy have returned to ſome of their garriſons in America, ſuch ſeamen as they have taken upon the American coaſts and ſent to Great-Britain, or other parts beyond ſea; and that the Board of Admiralty give orders for continuing the treatment of priſoners as herein directed, until they receive orders to the contrary from Congreſs or the Commander in Chief.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The depoſition of George Batterman, paſſenger on board the brig Providence, from Turks-Iſland bound to Rhode-Iſland, of lawful age, teſtifies and declares,

"That he was captured the fifteenth day of September laſt, by the Intrepid, a ſixty-four gun ſhip, belonging to the Britiſh King, commanded by James Anthony Pic Mewloy, who with his own hands took every ſtitch of cloaths the priſoners brought on board and hove them overboard, on purpoſe to diſtreſs them, as they were of no ſervice to him; and on the twenty-eighth of ſaid month put us on board of the priſon-ſhip at New-York, where we were ſerved about eight ounces of condemned bread per day, and about eight ounces of meat per week; from thence tranſported on board the Jerſey, a ſixty-four gun ſhip, where there were ſuppoſed to be eleven hundred Americans on board, and we were told that we were now in a King's ſhip, and that if we ran away we ſhould be brought to the gangway and flogged, according to their articles of war; where we were ſupplied with the ſame quantity of bread and meat, though neither of them fit to eat; and after we were on board a few days there came on board recruiting officers, and finding that our officers perſuaded our people not to enliſt, or enter into their ſervice, they came on board, and told all the officers to give in their names to be exchanged: the day following there came on board ſeveral boats and took them aſhore; we were informed they were ſent to the provoſt, then telling the people that they never would be exchanged, they enticed them to enliſt; after they found that this ſcheme would not take, they took another method, made another draught of officers and ſent them on board of the Yarmouth, a ſixty-four gun ſhip, and they informed us that they were ſent to England, alſo that all officers of commiſſioned veſſels ſhould be ſent to England. The tenth day of December they made another draught, to ſend in the fleet, and they called their names over before we came away. On the fifth day of December we were ſerved one pint of water, when there was ſeventy five puncheons in the hold. They have taken this method of ſtarving us for the want of water to kill us, or make us enter into their ſervice. They never allow a man that is ſick to go to the hoſpital ſhip, till they are ſo weak and low that they often expire before they get out of the ſhip. They never allow the ſick to be muſtered, only when there is a wet or damp air. The commanding officer on board told us, that his orders were, that if the ſhip took fire, we ſhould all be turned below, and periſh in the flames, which we experienced one day; by accident the ſhip took fire in the ſteward's room; the commanding officer ordered the Heſſian guards to turn us below, and if we offered to reſiſt, that they ſhould fire among us, and if any of us ſhould get into the water, they ſhould fire on us, and kill us if poſſible. GEORGE BATTERMAN."

Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS, Boſton, December 19th, 1780.

The above-named George Batterman came before me, and, being cautioned to declare the truth, made ſolemn oath to the foregoing depoſition by him ſubſcribed.

S. HOLTEN, Juſtice of Peace thro' the Commonwealth.

True copy. Atteſt. JOHN AVERY, Sec.

In CONGRESS, January 13, 1781.

CONGRESS, taking into conſideration the eminent ſervices rendered to the United States by Brigadier-General SUMPTER, of South-Carolina, at the head of a number of volunteer militia from that and the neighbouring States, particularly in the victory obtained over the enemy at the Hanging-Rock, on the 6th of Auguſt—In the defeat of Major Wemyſs, and the corps of Britiſh infantry and dragoons under his command, at Broad-River, on the 9th day of November, in which the ſaid Major Wemyſs was made priſoner—And in the repulſe of Lieut. Col. Tarleton, and the Britiſh cavalry and infantry under his command, at Black-Storks, on Tyger-River, on the 20th of November laſt;—in each of which actions, the gallantry and military conduct of General Sumpter, and the courage and perſeverance of his troops, were highly conſpicuous:

Reſolved therefore, That the thanks of Congreſs be preſented to Brigadier General Sumpter, and the militia aforeſaid, for ſuch reiterated proofs of their patriotiſm, bravery and military conduct, which intitle them to the higheſt eſteem and confidence of their country; and that the commanding officer of the ſouthern department do forthwith cauſe the ſame to be iſſued in General orders, and tranſmitted to General Sumpter.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Friday laſt arrived here the brig Fanny, Captain Tanner, and ſchooner ———, Captain Vicary, from the Havanna.

Monday came into port a prize brig, taken by the Fair American, Captain Jackways, on her intended voyage from New-York to Charleſtown. She has on board a valuable cargoe, conſiſting of ſalt, wine, dry goods, &c.

The Britiſh forces which lately embarked at New-York have landed in Virginia. We hear that Major General Philips (of Burgoyne's Convention troops, but lately exchanged) commands on this expedition, although it is ſaid that Arnold acts as a principal officer: This is confirmed by the following extract of a letter from Frederickſburg, received on Monday per poſt:

"Arnold, with about 1500 men and a few light horſe, landed 15 miles below Richmond, and marched into that town on Friday, about 12 o'clock. They have deſtroyed Weſtham and all the public works, great quantities of rum and ſugar, but do not underſtand they deſtroyed any tobacco. They retreated on the Saturday, about 12 o'clock, the ſame way they came. General Nelſon is collecting the militia as faſt as poſſible, and following them in order to harraſs their rear. We hourly expect the particulars."

On Friday, the fifth inſtant, an election was held, for chuſing the officers of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, and the following gentlemen were choſen, viz.

PRESIDENT.

His excellency Benjamin Franklin, eſquire, miniſter plenipotentiary of the United States of America at the court of Verſailles.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Doctor Thomas Bond, clynical lecturer in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania.

David Rittenhouſe, eſquire, M. A vice-provoſt of the Univerſity of Penſylvania, and treaſurer of the ſtate.

James Wilſon, eſquire.

COUNSELLORS.

The honourable Thomas M'Kean, eſq; chief-juſtice of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.
The honourable George Bryan, eſq; one of the judges of the ſupreme court of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.
Charles Thomſon, eſquire, ſecretary to Congreſs.
Monſieur De Marbois, ſecretary to the embaſſy of France.
} For three years.

His excellency Thomas Jefferſon, eſq; governor of the ſtate of Virginia.
His excellency William Livingſton, eſq; governor of the ſtate of New-Jerſey.
The rev. doctor John Witherſpoon, preſident of the college at Princeton.
The rev. George Duffield, a chaplain to Congreſs.
} For two years.

The rev. doctor Ezra Stiles, of Connecticut.
Jonathan Bayard Smith, eſq; a treaſurer of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania.
John Lukens, eſq; late ſurveyor-general of Pennſylvania.
Mr. Matthew Clarkſon.
} For one year.

SECRETARIES.

The reverend doctor John Ewing, provoſt of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania.
Owen Biddle, eſquire.
Timothy Matlack, eſquire, a truſtee of the Univerſity and ſecretary of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.
The reverend William White, a chaplain to Congreſs.

TREASURER.

Francis Hopkinſon, eſquire, judge of the court of admiralty of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

CURATORS.

Colonel Nicola, Doctor Samuel Duffield, and Mr. Pierre Eugene Du Simitiere.

Next Friday Evening the PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are to meet, at the uſual Place, when an Election for new Members will be held.

A City Court will be held at the Court-Houſe in this City, on Monday next, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning.

In the Preſs, and will be publiſhed in May next, by
STYNER *and* CIST,
PRINTERS, in SECOND-STREET,
The FIRST LINES OF THE
PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.
By *WILLIAM CULLEN*, M. D. & P.

THE Author of this work is too well known in the literary world to ſtand in need of much commendation. He has produced a revolution in phyſic. His ſyſtem is now adopted in Britain, and begins to make its way into France, Holland and Germany. The above work is the text book of his lectures on the practice of phyſic, but comprehends the outlines of his diſcoveries on the cauſes and cures of diſeaſes. The editor is happy in an opportunity of introducing them to the knowledge of the faculty and ſtudents of medicine in America. He hopes they will be doubly acceptable to the phyſicians and ſurgeons of the army and navy of the United States.

They will be printed in a neat octavo volume—and the price will be as reaſonable as is conſiſtent with the preſent high price of paper and labour.

A ſpecimen of this new edition may be ſeen at the Printers.

Delaware State, Suſſex county, Jan. 13, 1781.

ABOUT the 15th of November laſt was loſt by the ſubſcriber, on board of a ſmall ſkallop, belonging to John Clows, Eſq; (James Woods, Maſter) being overſet in going up Delaware bay and loſt, four Continental CERTIFICATES, viz. No. 1456 for 500 dollars; No. 1458 for 500 dollars; No. 2382 for 300 dollars; No. 2389 for 300 dollars; taken out by Matthew Clarkſon, on the 6th of November, 1778, ſigned Samuel Hillegas, counterſigned by Thomas Smith, C. L. O.

¶ 6 w. WILLIAM CONWEL.

INK-POWDER.

The very beſt black Ink-Powder
May be had at
W. POYNTELL's Stationary-Store,
Three doors below Market-ſtreet, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Meeting-houſe gate.

ITS quality, in making Ink black and durable, is inferior to none, being made of the beſt Aleppo Galls, and free from the groſs particles that cauſe Ink to turn yellow, and in every other reſpect ſuch as cannot fail to pleaſe thoſe who chooſe to write with the beſt Ink.

It may be had by the Groce, Dozen or Retail, with printed directions for mixing it.

Likewiſe the beſt Black Liquid Ink.

At the ſame Place may be had,
Writing-paper of the beſt quality, Slates, Blank Books, Spelling-books, Primers, beſt Sealing Wax, Waters, &c. ¶

Wilmington, January 8, 1781.

An OFFICE for the SALE of
REAL ESTATES,

IS now opened and kept by the ſubſcriber, in Market-ſtreet, in the borough of Wilmington, where he continues the buſineſs of SURVEYING and CONVEYANCING in all its branches. Any perſons who have real eſtates to diſpoſe of, are deſired to give an exact and true ſituation and deſcription thereof, with their loweſt terms, that purchaſers may have an opportunity of being fully informed, by applying to him at the office aforeſaid. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him placing out their money at intereſt, may be aſſured he will procure them undoubted ſecurity by mortgage or otherwiſe.

He has ſeveral HOUSES and LOTS for ſale, ſituate in Wilmington and the vicinity thereof; a valuable PLANTATION in York county, &c.

Thoſe who may pleaſe to give him their buſineſs, may depend on his utmoſt endeavours to render them ſatisfaction, and the obligations gratefully remembered by their aſſured friend, JACOB BROOM. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Market-ſtreet, in the borough of Wilmington, being 41 feet 8 inches front on ſaid ſtreet, whereon is erected a well finiſhed two ſtory brick houſe, about 19 feet by 30, with a cellar under the ſame, and a good brick kitchen adjoining thereto; the lot is clear of groundrent; the title good. For further particulars, enquire of

JOHN M'MICKIN, in Wilmington.

N. B. The premiſes may be entered on the 25th of March. ¶

Oxford Townſhip, Cheſter County, January 6, 1781.

To All whom it may Concern.

THE Subſcriber was employed on the 2d inſtant, by a certain John Dougherty (who ſays that he lives at the head of Bohemia) to go an errand about 14 miles diſtant, to receive ſome money that was due to the ſaid Dougherty, who gave the ſubſcriber his horſe, and an order to receive the money; when the ſubſcriber came to the place where the money was due, the perſon was not at home, which cauſed him to ſtay longer than he expected, and in the mean time Dougherty went to a Magiſtrate, and proved an account againſt him for the ſaid horſe, amounting to Six Thouſand Pounds. The ſubſcriber forewarns all perſons not to take an aſſignment on ſaid account, for he intends to contend the ſame at law, as it was a curſed piece of villainy.

¶ DENNIS RODDAN.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
HALL & SELLERS.

COUNTRY SEAT.

TO BE LETT,

A CONVENIENT two ſtory brick HOUSE and KITCHEN, in good repair, ſituate in Turner's Lane, about three miles from the city of Philadelphia, with 15 acres of good land, good orchard, with a variety of good fruit. Poſſeſſion to be given on the firſt of March next. Enquire of Mrs. CARMICK, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, above Fourth-ſtreet.

N. B. A convenient STABLE, in Elfrey's alley, to be lett. Enquire as above.

Philadelphia, January 9, 1781.

Twelve Dollars in Specie Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on Friday night, a Mulattoe LAD, named NAT, ſlim made, about 20 years of age, a ſmart active fellow, born in this city; had on a ſmall hat, fiercely cocked, a brown kerſey waiſtcoat, almoſt new, an under veſt of green baize, a white ſhirt, black leather breeches, yarn ſtockings, and a pair of ſoaled ſhoes, patched at the ſides; he alſo took with him a pair of ſpotted breeches and yellow veſt. Whoever will apprehend and confine him in any goal within the Thirteen States, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† JOSEPH WHARTON.

TO BE LETT,

And entered upon the firſt day of April next,

THAT noted and well accuſtomed TAVERN and PLANTATION, known by the name of the SORREL HORSE, in Cheſter county, on Lancaſter road, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, lately kept by Michael Stadleman, deceaſed, but now in the tenure of Jacob Waggoner. The terms to be made known the firſt day of February next, on the premiſes, by the guardians.

N. B. The excellency of the ſtand makes it neceſſary to be known that none need apply but ſuch as come well recommended. †

January 6, 1781.

WAS ſtopt about eight days ago, two HORSES, the one a black gelding, ſuppoſed to be 6 years old, about 15 hands high, with a ſmall blaze in his face; the other an iron grey gelding, about 14 hands high. Alſo a ſaddle and one piſtol, ſome home made linen, one pair of gloves, all ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove their property, and take them away, paying charges to DAVID BRIGS, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, and State of Pennſylvania. †

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young Negroe Wench, fit for either town or country buſineſs, as ſhe hath been uſed to both, and is ſtrong and very healthy: Sold for no fault. Her being with child is the only reaſon that induces the preſent proprietor to part with her. Enquire of the Printers. ‡

CAME to the meadow of the ſubſcriber, living in Darby townſhip, Cheſter county, in May laſt, a bay FILLEY, ſuppoſed to be riſing three years old, with a ſtar and two white feet. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JESSE BONSALL.

OF HIS EXCELLENCY

George Waſhington, Eſq;

A new Impreſſion in Metzotinto;

From the original Picture belonging to the State of Pennſylvania;

Poſter Size, i. e. 14 Inches by 10 Inches, excluſive of the Margin;

Price TWO DOLLARS, or the Value thereof in current Money; or SIX POUNDS per Dozen to Shop-keepers, or Perſons going abroad.

Any Perſons wanting the ſaid Prints will apply to

CHARLES W. PEALE,

At the Corner of Third and Lombard-ſtreets.

JUST IMPORTED,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH WOOD,

By wholeſale, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Arch Streets, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe,

AN elegant Aſſortment of the neweſt faſhioned Gilt and Plated BUTTONS;

Plated SPURS, by the Dozen or Pair; Alſo

A ſmall Aſſortment of SADLERY, conſiſting of Bridle Bitts and Bradoons, Saddle and Loop Nails, Staples and Plates, &c. &c.

He has alſo for SALE,

Beſt Plated Shoe-Buckles; flowered and plain Lawns by the Piece; black Velvet and Corduroys; Green and Bohea Tea; Cheſhire and Glouceſter Cheeſe by the Hundred Weight; mould Candles by the Box; White-chapel and common Needles by the Thouſand or Hundred.

TO BE SOLD, BY

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

The Third Wharf below the Bridge,

TANNERS OIL,

Liſbon WINE, of the Vintage 75 and 77;

BEEF in Barrels;

BARR-IRON;

Superfine and common FLOUR;

BURR MIDDLINGS;

INDIAN CORN;

Virginia and Maryland TOBACCO;

CHALK in Caſks;

RUM in Hogſheads;

A WHIP SAW, with Iron Blocks for Ginn.

Philadelphia, December 25, 1780.

Two Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN away this evening from the ſubſcriber, a negroe wench named *MARIA*, alias *AMORITTA*; ſhe is about thirty-four years of age, tall and well made, her face long, and features more regular than are common with her colour: ſhe had on, or took with her, a pale blue and white fine ſhort linſey gown and petticoat almoſt new, a new petticoat of tow linen, a pair of mens ſhoes, good ſhifts of brown homeſpun linen, and aprons of the ſame. It is ſuppoſed ſhe will endeavour to get into the *Jerſeys*, as ſhe came from thence, and once lived with Mr. *Thomas Lowrey*, of *Flemmington*; but it is ſuſpected ſhe is now lurking in this city, or concealed by ſome free negroes.

She alſo took with her—her female child named *JANE*, about four years old, well made, fat, round faced, and lively: had on, or took with her, a blue and white linſey frock.

Whoever will deliver the ſaid Wench and Child to the ſubſcriber in *Philadelphia*, ſhall have the above reward.

¶ JOHN DUFFIELD.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour her at their peril.

Sixty Continental Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 19th of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named ROBERT MINSHALL, about 20 years of age, by trade a hatter, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and has ſhort dark hair; had on, when he went away, a white blanket coat, white breeches and jacket, and round felt hat. I am informed that he is gone towards Baltimore. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and ſecures him in Carliſle goal, ſhall have the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Carliſle, Cumberland county. ¶

December 20, 1780. THOMAS FROST.

All Maſter Hatters and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off.

Bohemia Manor, May 26, 1780.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, on Sunday, the 21ſt inſtant, a dark bay HORSE, five years old, natural pacer, ſhod all round, a ſtar in his forehead, and branded R S on the off ſhoulder. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property and take him away.

¶ ALEXANDER STUART.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JAMES DAVIDSON,

At the north eaſt corner of Market and Second-ſtreets,

PUBLIC GOOD,

Being an EXAMINATION into the Claim of Virginia to the vacant weſtern Territory, And of the RIGHT of The United States to the Same: To which is added, Propoſals for laying off a new State; To be applied as a Fund for carrying on the War, or redeeming the national Debt.

By the Author of Common Senſe.

N. B. Gentlemen who have ſubſcribed for the above Pamphlet, are requeſted to ſend the amount of their Subſcriptions to Mr. Davidſon. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Lot of Ground, ſituate on the North ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, 24 feet 9 inches front, and 235 feet deep, to a ſtreet called George-ſtreet (to be laid out half way between ſaid Walnut ſtreet and Cheſnut-ſtreet, 40 feet wide) adjoining lands of James Logan.

A Paſture Lot, near Spring-Garden, containing 2 acres, adjoining lands of William Wells.

Alſo, a Lot ſituate in Germantown main-ſtreet, containing one acre and 43 ſquare perches, 100 feet front on ſaid main-ſtreet; now in the tenure of Daniel Lukens. All free from Ground-rent. For terms apply to ‡ 8w. RICHARD WELLS.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LETT for a Term of Years,

A Lot of about ſix Acres of LAND, with the Ruins of a large Brick Houſe thereon, ſituated on Poplar Lane, in the Northern Liberties.

A Plantation in Abington Townſhip, containing 107 Acres of Land, with a good Dwelling-houſe thereon; late the Eſtate of John Knight.

A Moiety of 43 Acres of Land, in Germantown, on the Main-ſtreet, adjoining Lands of John Bringhurſt and Dr. Warner; late the Eſtate of Abraham Paſtorius.

A Moiety of 100 Acres of Land, in Whitpaine Townſhip, adjoining Lands of James Morris and John Roberts; late the Eſtate of Iſaac Taylor.

Enquire at the Univerſity of

¶ JAMES CANNON.

Imported, and to be SOLD,

For CASH, or Bills of Exchange on Europe, by

WILLIAM ROBINSON & SON,

In Front-ſtreet, below Almond-ſtreet, Southwark,

GERMAN dowlaſſes and ozenbrigs, Iriſh linens, cambricks, quality bindings, aſſorted colours, ſilks, &c.

They have alſo for ſale, womens Engliſh and Bolton ſtuff ſhoes, ſoal and upper leather, ſnuff in bladders, groceries, a parcel of Carpenters and Cabinet-makers tools, with a variety of other articles.

Said ROBINSONS will give the higheſt price for any quantity of good SNAKE-ROOT. ¶

Reading, December 10, 1780.

MY wife ELISABETH hath eloped my bed and board on the 2d inſtant, and for no reaſon. I do hereby give notice to all perſons whom ſhe may have any dealings with, not to truſt her on my account, for I will pay no debts contracted by her, from the date hereof.

WILLIAM DEWEES.

WANTED,

A ſober induſtrious WOMAN, who will undertake common Cooking for a large Family, where there are ſeveral to do the Drudgery. Such a Perſon will meet with good Encouragement, by enquiring of the Printers hereof.

A GARDENER

Is wanted immediately, to work and manage a Garden a little Way out of Town. Any Perſon, deſirous and capable of ſuch an Undertaking, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Printers, or at the Houſe of the French Conſul, in Arch-ſtreet. ¶

SUPPOSED to be turned into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Providence townſhip, Cheſter county, on the ſecond of November laſt, a brown HORSE, with a ſtar and a ſnip, his two hind feet white, branded on the near ſhoulder, but not ſo plain as to make out what it is, ſuppoſed to be about 13 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

¶ SAMUEL WORRALL.

WANTED immediately,

A FEW ſtrong able-bodied HORSES, to compleat Lieut. Col. Lee's Legion. The ſum contracted for by me, agreeable to an Act of the Legiſlature of Maryland, will be paid by the Treaſurer of that State in ſpecie, or the value thereof in current money at the time fixed when the bargain is made, with intereſt from the day of purchaſe.

A. M'LANE, Capt. Partiz. Legion.

December 10, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, in Pennſylvania, a black GELDING, 14 hands high, 13 years old, with a ſtar and ſnip, his near hind foot white, and a blemiſh on his off eye. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo as the thief is convicted and the owner gets the horſe again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the horſe only. ‖ WILLIAM PRICE.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Towamenſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 11th of December inſt. a dark brown HORSE, with ſaddle and bridle, about 14 hands high, nine years old laſt ſpring, has two white ſtreaks under his belly near the fore legs, and a remarkable notch in his tongue. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the horſe, paid by

¶ JACOB PENNYBAKER.

N. B. He has a hole in his neck, occaſioned by a fiſtula, which is cured.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED AWAY, about the 6th day of May laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown, Bucks county, A Two Year Old Brown MARE COLT, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and it is thought has a ſmall ſnip, not docked, moſtly paces, but can trot, has a thick mane, was about 13 or 14 hands high. Any perſon giving intelligence of the ſaid colt, ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS BUCKMAN SMITH.

Two Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY clandeſtinely in the night from his bail, and took with him 53 yards of brown nine hundred linen cloth, A certain JAMES M'WHORTER, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, ſandy beard, coarſe voice, down look, ſmall pock-pitted, having a ſmall ſcar over one of his eye-brows. Had on, when he went away, a light coloured great coat, with open ſleeves, and a ſtrait coat and jacket of the ſame colour, buckſkin breeches, and old brown yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes, and a pair of turn'd pumps alſo a brown linen coat, and two pair of white corderoy linen drawers, and buck hat. The ſaid M'Whorter is about 25 years of age, and is a weaver to trade, born in Ireland. Whoever takes up and brings him home to the ſubſcribers, living in Colerain townſhip, in Lancaſter county, or ſecures him in the county goal, ſhall receive the above reward from us,

WILLIAM SEMPLE,
‡ MALCOM M'KOWN.

A Half-Johannes Reward.

ON the 30th ult. ran away from the ſubſcriber, in the borough of Cheſter, a Dutch ſervant man, named DANIEL DEGAN (but may probably change it to JACOB DAYE, as he did formerly on a ſimilar occaſion) about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, wears his own ſtrait brown hair; had on an old beaver hat, a half-worn ſnuff-coloured jacket with ſleeves, broke out at the elbows, a ſhort blue under jacket, tow ſhirt, old ſcarlet breeches with ſilk knee garters, black woollen ſtockings, and good ſhoes, with ſtrings in them; he is of a ruddy complexion, ſpeaks good Engliſh, and has been 18 months in the Continental army. It is ſuppoſed he is gone over Suſquehanna, as his father lives near Frederick's-Town, in Virginia or Maryland. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, or its value in Continental currency, and reaſonable charges, paid by

December 4, 1780. ¶ ELISHA PRICE.

Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia County, Dec. 20, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all thoſe that are indebted to the eſtate of GASPER FETTERS, late of the above townſhip, deceaſed, to meet the ſubſcribers, at the houſe of James Fulton, on the 8th day of January next, and pay off their reſpective debts; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, and they will be paid, by

¶ JOHN ROAD and DANIEL BILLEW, Executors.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.